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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/061,417	01/31/2002	Carl O. Bennett JR.	AUS920010506US1	9286

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EXAMINER	
LU, KUEN S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2167	

DATE MAILED: 03/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/061,417	BENNETT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kuen S. Lu	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 January 2002*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *31 January 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Action is responsive to Applicant's Application, filed January 31, 2002.

Claims 1-24 have been examined and are pending.

Drawings

2. The drawings filed January 31, 2002 have been accepted.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

4. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it contains phrases which can be implied, such as "invention". Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Objections

5. Claim 22 is objected to because of the following informalities:

In the claim language "A system for creating ... environment comprising comprising:", wherein the second "comprising" is believed a typo. Appropriate correction is required.

6. Claims 4, 9, 15 and 19 are objected to because the word "and" is missing at the end of the next to the last limitation for connecting the last limitation (suggested: ...; and ...). Appropriate correction is suggested in order to maintain the same formality among claims having multiple limitations.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Yacovone et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2002/0109712, hereafter "Yacovone") in view of Rodman et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2002/0103864, hereafter "Rodman").

As per claim 22, Yacovone teaches "**creating a storage repository for storing graphical displays in a computer network environment**" (See Fig. 2 and Page 4, [0004] wherein Yacovone host system database stores slide and video data in a network environment is equivalent to the Applicant's **creating a storage repository for storing graphical displays in a computer network environment**) and the following: **"a local computer machine"** (See Fig. 1 wherein Yacovone's composer system is equivalent to the Applicant's **a local computer machine**);

"a network repository for storing and displaying graphical displays" (See Figs. 1-2 and Page 3, [0003] wherein Yacovone's GUI presentations are stored in the host system accessible for viewing from internet is equivalent to the Applicant's **a network repository for storing and displaying graphical displays**); and "**a conversion program for converting display files**" into graphic image file "**for inclusion in the network repository**" (See Figs. 1-2 and Page 4, [0041] wherein Yacovone's host system converts each received slide into graphic image file in a network environment for easily transmitting over the internet is equivalent to the Applicant's **a conversion program for converting display files... for inclusion in the network repository).**

Yacovone does not explicitly teach converting the graphical display specifically into HTML file.

However, Rodman teaches converting the graphical display specifically into HTML file (See Fig. 5 and Page 5, [0048] wherein Rodman's conference, including slides, is converted into HTML format by creating HTML-encoded web page and converting participant data to a web browser displayable format.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Rodman with Yacovone reference by converting slides into window browser displayable format because both references are dedicated to conference and presentation system in a network environment and the combined teaching would have enhanced the capability of the system to efficiently and thoroughly disseminate conference or presentation graphic

data and transmit the data electronically over network to server a large or disperse group of people.

The combined teaching of the Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches the following:

"a computer network for establishing communication between said local computer and said display repository" (See Yacovone: Figs. 1-2 and Page 3, [0035] wherein Yacovone's host system for presentation display repository is connected to composer and viewer system via internet is equivalent to the Applicant's **a computer network for establishing communication between said local computer and said display repository); and**

"a display file generating program for assembling a display file from displays stored in a display file repository" (See Yacovone: Figs. 1-2 and Page 3, [0036] where software is provided in the viewer system to view media content on the host system via internet, and Rodman: Fig. 5 and Page 5, [0048] wherein Rodman's conference, including slides, is converted into HTML format is equivalent to the Applicant's **a display file generating program for assembling a display file from displays stored in a display file repository).**

As per claim 23, the combined teaching of the Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches **"comprising a program for producing control tools on a graphical display"** (See Yacovone: Fig. 5 is a menu for managing slide presentation in a

graphical display is equivalent to the Applicant's **comprising a program for producing control tools on a graphical display).**

As per claim 24, the combined teaching of the Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches **"writing each sub-folder in the hierarchy into the network repository as part of a cascading menu for the display file"** (See Yacovone: Fig. 5 is a menu for managing slide presentation and Rodman: Page 5, [0048] where conference data is uploaded to the conference server is equivalent to the Applicant's **writing each sub-folder in the hierarchy into the network repository as part of a cascading menu for the display file).**

9. Claims 1-6, 910, 12-17 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Yacovone et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2002/0109712, hereafter "Yacovone") in view of Rodman et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2002/0103864, hereafter "Rodman"), and further in view of Ozaki et al. (U.S. Patent 5,991,798, hereafter "Ozaki").

As per claims 1 and 13, Yacovone teaches **"creating a storage repository for storing graphical displays in a computer network environment"** (See Fig. 2 and Page 4, [0004] wherein Yacovone host system database stores slide and video data in a network environment is equivalent to the Applicant's **creating a storage repository**

for storing graphical displays in a computer network environment) and the following:

"**receiving a file containing graphical displays stored in a local database, said local database storing the graphical displays in a folder directory hierarchy configuration**" (See Fig. 2 and Pages 3-4, [0036] and [0039] wherein Yacovone's composer system having hierarchical folder directory file system under Microsoft® Windows® stored with file name of group of slides is equivalent to the Applicant's **receiving a file containing graphical displays stored in a local database, said local database storing the graphical displays in a folder directory hierarchy configuration);** and

"**converting the file containing the graphical displays**" into graphic image file (See Page 4, [0041] wherein Yacovone's host system converts each received slide into graphic image file for easily transmitting over the internet is equivalent to the Applicant's **converting the file containing the graphical displays).**

Yacovone does not explicitly teach converting the graphical display specifically into HTML file.

However, Rodman teaches converting the graphical display specifically into HTML file (See Fig. 5 and Page 5, [0048] wherein Rodman's conference, including slides, is converted into HTML format by creating HTML-encoded web page and converting participant data to a web browser displayable format.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Rodman with Yacovone

reference by converting slides into window browser displayable format because both references are dedicated to conference and presentation system in a network environment and the combined teaching would have enhanced the capability of the system to efficiently and thoroughly disseminate conference or presentation graphic data and transmit the data electronically over network to server a large or disperse group of people.

The combined teaching of the Yacovone and Rodman references does not explicitly teach "**converting the folders containing the graphical displays into a format for inclusion in a network repository**".

However, Ozaki teaches **converting the folders containing the graphical displays into a format for inclusion in a network repository**" (See Fig. 6, Abstract and col. 10, lines 34-42 wherein Ozaki's converting a directory structure in a package medium and constructing URL to associate with the directory is equivalent to the Applicant's **converting the folders containing the graphical displays into a format for inclusion in a network repository**).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Ozaki with Rodman and Yacovone references because all three references manage and categorize multi-medium content and folders and the combined teaching of the references would have further enhanced the performance of Yacovone and Rodman's systems because of retrieving medium and folder information through peculiar description and notification of content information in the medium currently under display or next to display.

The combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches "**storing the converted folders in the network repository such that the stored folders form a hierarchy of folders, directories and subdirectories**" (See Rodman: Page 5, [0048] where conference data is uploaded to the conference server, and Ozaki: Fig. 6, Abstract and col. 10, lines 34-42 where directory structure of a medium is converted, is equivalent to the Applicant's **storing the converted folders in the network repository such that the stored folders form a hierarchy of folders, directories and subdirectories**).

As per claims 2 and 14, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches "**assigning a unique identity to each**" image file (See Yacovone: Page 4, [0041] wherein Yacovone's assigning an identity of combination of title and assigned number according to the order received is equivalent to the Applicant's **assigning a unique identity to each** image file).

The combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references does not explicitly teach the identity is assigned to each display in the file.

However, Yacovone teaches playing next, previous or a specific slide in Fig. 5 and Page 5, [0057].

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to further combine the teaching of Ozaki with Rodman and Yacovone references by assigning each slide a unique identification number in an image file because the assignment would have allowed Yacovone's system to expedite

the process of searching and retrieving a specific slide by using the slide's unique index, instead of searching sequentially.

As per claim 3, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches "**unique identity could be an address for the graphical display**" (See Yacovone: Page 4, [0041] wherein Yacovone's assigning an identity of combination of title and assigned number according to the order could be used to point to the image file and its slides is equivalent to the Applicant's **unique identity could be an address for the graphical display**).

As per claims 4 and 15, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches "**getting an address of the file containing the graphical displays**" (See Yacovone: Page 4, [0041] wherein Yacovone's assigning an identity of combination of title and assigned number according to the order to an image file of slides is equivalent to the Applicant's **getting an address of the file containing the graphical displays**);

"**determining the number of displays in a file**" (See Yacovone: Page 2, [0010], lines 49-56 wherein Yacovone's tracking components records how many slides in a presentation is equivalent to the Applicant's **determining the number of displays in a file**);

"**exporting a file in a compressed format for conversion to an HTML format**" (See Yacovone: Figs. 1-2 and Page 4, [0041] wherein Yacovone's host system converts each

received slide into graphic image file in a network environment for easily transmitting over the internet is equivalent to the Applicant's **exporting a file in a compressed format for conversion to an HTML format);**

"**converting the graphical displays in the file into an HTML format**" (See Rodman: Fig. 5 and Page 5, [0048] wherein Rodman's conference, including slides, is converted into HTML format by creating HTML-encoded web page and converting participant data to a web browser displayable format is equivalent to the Applicant's **converting the graphical displays in the file into an HTML format);** and

"**adding navigation tools to each display, said navigation tools having buttons that correspond to each display in a file and each file in a group**" (See Yacovone: Fig. 5 and Page 5, [0055], lines 12-28 wherein Yacovone's navigation windows having buttons to select next, previous or a specific slide in a presentation is equivalent to the Applicant's **adding navigation tools to each display, said navigation tools having buttons that correspond to each display in a file and each file in a group).**

As per claims 5 and 16, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches "**the step of returning to said exporting step and repeating said exporting step for each display in the file**" (See Yacovone: Figs. 1-2 and Page 4, [0041] wherein Yacovone's host system converts each received slide into graphic image file is equivalent to the Applicant's **the step of returning to said exporting step and repeating said exporting step for each display in the file).**

As per claims 6 and 17, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches "**the step of terminating said file converting step when the determination is that no more displays are in the file"** (See Yacovone: Figs. 1-2 and Page 4, [0041] wherein Yacovone's host system converts each received slide into graphic image file implying the conversion stops when there is no more slides to be converted suggests the teaching of **the step of terminating said file converting step when the determination is that no more displays are in the file).**

As per claims 9 and 19, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches the following:

"**receiving a hierarchical directory containing the display file and displays as created during the initial creation the display file**" (See Yacovone: Fig. 2 and Pages 3-4, [0036] and [0039] wherein Yacovone's composer system having hierarchical folder directory file system under Microsoft® Windows® stored with file name of group of slides and Fig. 11 where presentation is created with three sub-presentation is a hierarchical structure is equivalent to the Applicant's **receiving a hierarchical directory containing the display file and displays as created during the initial creation the display file);**

"**determining the number of top level folders in this hierarchy**" (See Yacovone: col. 1, [0006] where reporting device reports presentations viewed suggested the teaching of determining every presentation which has been reviewed and the number of all

presentations have been reviewed is equivalent to the Applicant's **determining the number of top level folders in this hierarchy**);

"**determining the number of sub-folders in the hierarchy**" (See Yacovone: Page 2, [0010], lines 49-56 wherein Yacovone's tracking components record how many slides in a presentation is equivalent to the Applicant's **determining the number of sub-folders in the hierarchy**); **and**

"**writing an item to the network repository, when the lowest level of sub-folder has been reached**" (See Yacovone: Figs. 1-2 and Page 3, [0003] wherein Yacovone's GUI presentations are stored in the host system accessible for viewing from internet is equivalent to the Applicant's **writing an item to the network repository, when the lowest level of sub-folder has been reached**).

As per claims 10 and 20, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches **"writing a pointer to the address of a display in the network repository**" (See Yacovone: Page 4, [0041] where presentation file is assigned with an identity combing of title and assigned number according to the order received and at Fig. 5 and Page 5, [0057] playing next, previous or a specific slide for suggesting identifiable of each slide suggests the teaching of **writing a pointer to the address of a display in the network repository**).

As per claims 12 and 21, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches **"writing each sub-folder in the hierarchy into**

the network repository as part of a cascading menu for the display file" (See Yacovone: Fig. 5 is a menu for managing slide presentation and Rodman: Page 5, [0048] where conference data is uploaded to the conference server is equivalent to the Applicant's **writing each sub-folder in the hierarchy into the network repository as part of a cascading menu for the display file**).

10. Claims 7-8, 11 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Yacovone et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2002/0109712, hereafter "Yacovone") in view of Rodman et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2002/0103864, hereafter "Rodman") and Ozaki et al. (U.S. Patent 5,991,798, hereafter "Ozaki") as applied to claims 1-6 and 13-17 above, and further in view of Hoffert et al. (U.S. Patent 6,374,260, hereafter "Hoffert").

As per claims 7 and 18, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references further teaches "**said exporting step further comprises exporting one large display in a compressed format**" (See Yacovone: Figs. 1-2 and Page 4, [0041] wherein Yacovone's host system converts each received slide into graphic image file where the image file is a compressed format of the slide is equivalent to the Applicant's **said exporting step further comprises exporting one large display in a compressed format**).

The combined teaching does not explicitly teach "**one small thumbnail view of the display in a compressed format**".

However, Hoffert teaches "**one small thumbnail view of the display in a compressed format**" by using thumbnail to preview media content at Fig. 4F and col. 10, lines 35-41.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to further combine the teaching of Hoffert with Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references by creating and displaying thumbnails for slides in presentation navigation because all references are dedicated to media content search and display, the combined teaching would have expedited the process of selecting slides to create a presentation by directly viewing the thumbnails without navigating slide by slide to look at the tile, text or graphic information.

As per claim 8, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references does not explicitly teach "**compressed format is a JPEG format**".

However, Hoffert teaches "**compressed format is a JPEG format**" by transcoding a media file to JPEG format at col. 11, lines 44-49.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to further combine the teaching of Hoffert with Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references by including JPEG file as one of the formats for converting presentation media because the references are dedicated to media content search, conversion and display in an internet environment, the further combined teaching would have made the converted media content viewable by more readily available and less expensive software such as web browser.

As per claim 11, the combined teaching of the Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references does not explicitly teach "**pointer is an HTML+Javascript pointer to a network repository address**".

However, Hoffert teaches "**pointer is an HTML+Javascript pointer to a network repository address**" by scanning Java scripts for HTML tags in the process of scanning HTML page tags.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to further combine the teaching of Hoffert with Ozaki, Rodman and Yacovone references by including Java scripts as part of address for retrieving slide in the network repository because the references are dedicated to media content search, conversion and display in an internet environment, the further combined teaching would have allowed the repository of presentation slides to be indexed on HTML tags such that internet crawler would have been able to efficiently retrieve content from media files.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record

A. U.S. Patent Application 2002/0109712

B. U.S. Patent Application 2002/0103864

C. U.S. Patent Number 5,991,798

D. U.S. Patent Number 6,374,260

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to the

Applicant's disclosure.

E. U.S. Patent Number 6,061,695

F. U.S. Patent Number 6,938,039

G. U.S. Patent Application 2002/0124082

H. U.S. Patent Number 5,973,695

U. European Patent Application EP 1,260,915

V. A Streamlined System for Building Online Presentation Archives using SMIL, James et al., ACM, ACE 2000, 12/00, Melbourne, Australia.

W. Visual Information Retrieval from Large Distributed Online Repositories, Communications of ACM, December 1997/Vol. 40, No. 12.

Contact Information

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kuen S Lu whose telephone number is (571) 272-4114. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00 am-5:00 pm). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone pre unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, Jean R. Homere, Esq. can be reached on (571) 272-3780. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for Page 13 published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 886-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kuen S. Lu
Patent Examiner

January 15, 2006